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WHITEFIELD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND
Chief Public Health Inspector
FOR THE YEAR

1967

HEALTH COMMITTEE
1967/68

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL
COUNCILLOR MRS. E. TITTERINGTON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR H.C. FOX (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR MRS. W. MANSFIELD (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor H.E. Coulthurst

Councillor H. Donn

Councillor L. Donn, J.P.,

Councillor C. Farrand, J.P.,

Councillor B.H. Fink

Councillor R. Knight

Councillor W.J. Mansfield

Councillor E. Ormrod

Councillor H.D. Sherrington

STAFF

Clerk of the Council

F.H. BUCKLEY

Medical Officer of Health

T.S. JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Divisional Health Office, Parsons Lane, Bury. (Tel. Bury 4025)

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

D.J. HUNT, M.A.P.H.I., Assoc. R.S.H. (to June)
A. B. LEE, M.A.P.H.I., Assoc. R.S.H. (from July)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. FARRINGTON, M.R.S.H.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

S. BRYAN (from November)

Technical Assistant (Clean Air)

H. MATTHEWS

Clerks.

MRS. J. REES

MISS S.A. HARDMAN (to March)

MISS L. ROBERTS (from March)

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District of Whitefield.

June, 1968.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1967 on the health and environmental conditions of the district.

The increase in population last year was even more marked than the previous year. It will be noted from page 4 that the population increased by 2,040 persons. This obviously means greater demand on all the services which are provided by the Council especially in regard to refuse collection.

During the year there were more births than in the previous one and unfortunately the infant death rate also increased slightly, but too much must not be made of this as in actual fact it was only one more infant death in 1967 compared with the previous year.

Table 2 is very useful in comparing births, deaths, etc. which have occurred during the last five years. It is gratifying to note that the birth rate is again increasing slightly and that the maternal mortality has once again been nil. Although the number of deaths during the year dropped slightly, the major causes were still the same as in previous year, thus diseases effecting the heart were a major factor followed by neo plastic diseases.

A perusal of table 6 shows that the major infectious disease is now measles and it is anticipated that if parents take advantage of the possibility of protecting their children against measles with the new vaccine, that even this disease can be brought under control. The incidence of measles not only produces added work to the general practitioner at a time of the year when he is most busy, but also means that some 7 or 8% of children are left with permanent complications as a result of having had measles. Thus the control and eliminations of this disease would bring benefit not only to the children but also to the family doctor.

It will be noted that all the additional numbers to the tuberculosis register was due to those people who were taking up residence in the district for the first time from another area.

Finally may I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the members of the Council to the growing demands on the staff of the Health Department and in view of the increasing population and demands, that serious consideration be given to increasing the staff of Public Health

Inspectors. This is most essential in view of the increasing new legislation which is brought into effect each year together with dealing with past legislation and implementing of the necessary visitations which is to be done together with advice and in certain cases legal action to achieve the necessary standards. One aspect alone, i.e. the inspection of food premises etc., demands requiring visitation by the Public Health Inspectors in order to keep up standards of food hygiene and handling.

May I express my thanks to the Council and Senior Officers and Staff of the Health Department for their help and support during the year.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

T.S. JONES.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,386
Population (census 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,370
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population for 1967								18,290
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1967, according to Rate Books)							...	6,900
Rateable Value 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£547,357
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,079

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	168	16	184
Female	174	9	183
	<u>342</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>367</u>

<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>			
Male	3	-	3
Female	4	-	4
	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>

Total Registered Births for 1967 374

Total Registered Births for 1966 340

TOTAL REGISTERED DEATHS:

								Male	Female	Total
For 1967	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	90	195
For 1966	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	92	188

TOTAL DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR:

						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
For 1967								
Male	.	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Female	.	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
						<u>4</u>	1	5
For 1966								
Male	.	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Female	.	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
						<u>3</u>	1	4

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE:

						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
For 1967								
Male	.	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Female	.	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
						<u>2</u>	1	3
For 1966								
Male	.	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Female	.	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
						<u>3</u>	-	3

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE:

						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
For 1967								
Male	.	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Female	.	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
						<u>2</u>	1	3
For 1966								
Male	.	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Female	.	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
						<u>3</u>	-	3

All infants per 1,000 live births14.0

There were five deaths of infants under one year of age, three of which occurred in the first week of life.

A list of the ages and sex, and the causes of death of the five infants is appended herewith.

TABLE I

SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH
Male	3 days	1a. Prematurity b. Atelectasis	Hospital
Female	4 hours	1a. Immaturity	Hospital
Female	2 days	1a. Prematurity b. Atelectasis	Hospital
Female	5 months	1a. Bronchopneumonia	On arrival at Hospital
Female	5 months	1a. Myocardial failure b. Myocardial fibro- elastosis	Home

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the health services under that Act.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Urban District Council:-

Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation; provision of suitable water supplies; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse; inspection of all food and food-preparing premises; sampling of foodstuffs (milk, ice-cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination; the control of infectious disease; sanitary accommodation to houses; factories, shops and other premises; nuisances and defects; rodent control; offensive trades; smoke abatement including the development of smoke control areas, and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken, without charge, by the Public Health Laboratory at Withington Hospital, Manchester.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

TABLE II

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Still-births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1967	367	20.1*	196	10.7*	7	19.0	Nil	Nil	5	14.0	3	8.0
Year 1966	333	20.5	188	11.6	7	20.6	Nil	Nil	4	12.0	3	9.0
Year 1965	298	19.0	190	12.1	4	13.2	Nil	Nil	7	23.5	5	16.8
Year 1964	365	23.6	166	10.7	10	26.7	Nil	Nil	4	11.0	3	8.2
Year 1963	323	21.3	189	15.2	5	15.2	Nil	Nil	11	34.1	7	21.7
Year 1962	277	18.7	178	14.7	6	21.2	Nil	Nil	5	18.1	3	10.8
Average 5 years	319	20.6	182	12.9	-	19.4	-	-	-	19.7	-	13.3

*Adjusted - Live Birth - rate (comparability factor 0.85)=17.1 per 1,000

Death-rate (comparability factor 1.39)=14.9 per 1,000

TABLE III
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING
1967 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>1967</u>		<u>1966</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Syphilitic Disease	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	-	2	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	2	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	8	1	7	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	2	-	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	13	9	4	9
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	1	-
Diabetes	1	1	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	18	19	15	22
Coronary Disease, Angina	25	18	25	10
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	-	-
Other Heart Disease	3	6	8	16
Other Circulatory Disease	4	8	3	5
Influenza	-	-	3	-
Pneumonia	2	3	2	4
Bronchitis	8	3	10	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	1	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	-	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-	1	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	-	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	2	-
Congenital Malformations	1	3	2	1
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	9	7	4	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2	3	1
All Other Accidents	1	-	1	1
Suicide	2	-	2	1
Homicide and Operations of War	1	-	-	-
Total all causes	105	90	96	92

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS

AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

Cases of Infectious Diseases are treated without charge at the infectious disease hospital, and similarly pathological examinations are made without charge at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester.

The National Health Service Act requires that copies of all notifications of infectious diseases must be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer. In practice these notifications are sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, so that he may correlate action within the Health Division and to enable the Divisional Committee to gain a regular knowledge of the incidence of infectious disease throughout their area.

Diphtheria immunisation is now the responsibility of the County Council but close co-operation between the Urban District and the County Council is maintained particularly for propaganda purposes. During the year, 181 children under five years of age were immunised, 4 between the ages of five and nine.

In addition to the above 276 children received a reinforcement injection during 1967.

TABLE IV
NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAD COMPLETED A COURSE
OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION DURING 1967

	YEAR OF BIRTH						Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960 -63	Others Under 16	
Diphtheria	68	84	20	9	4	-	185
Whooping Cough	68	83	19	9	3	-	182
Tetanus	68	84	20	9	4	-	185
Poliomyelitis	13	116	39	17	19	2	206

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO WERE GIVEN A REINFORCEMENT
INJECTION DURING 1967

	YEAR OF BIRTH						Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960 -63	Others Under 16	
Diphtheria	-	37	88	18	94	39	276
Whooping Cough	-	37	87	15	13	-	152
Tetanus	-	37	88	18	94	39	276
Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	2	159	4	166

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1967

"Notifiable" Diseases	Total Cases At all ages	Total Cases Notified Years							Total Deaths
		under 1	1 & 2	3 & 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over	
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Measles	310	16	100	100	93	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	30	1	8	11	8	1	1	-	-
Dysentery	10	1	2	-	4	-	-	3	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Totals	355	18	110	111	107	2	3	4	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

Table VII shows the results of bacteriological examinations made during the year.

TABLE VII

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS DURING 1967

Particulars of Examination	Positive	Negative	Total
Salmonella) Dysentery)	23	36	59

TUBERCULOSIS:

There were no primary notifications of Tuberculosis during 1967. The inward transfers, being people who took up residence in the district, came to a total of nine.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during 1967.

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor of the Lancashire County Council as soon as possible after receipt of notification. Where desirable, Sanatorium or Hospital treatment is arranged after consultation between the Chest Physician and the Medical Practitioner concerned.

At the beginning of the year there were 39 recorded cases of tuberculosis. 9 cases were added and 7 cases taken off, leaving a total of 41 cases at the end of the year.

In no instance has there been any wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The notification of tuberculosis in this district being satisfactory

There does not appear to be any excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

TUBERCULOSIS - Continued :

It has not been necessary to take action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under the Public Health Acts relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Table VIII gives particulars of disinfection during the year.

TABLE VIII
DISINFECTION DURING 1967

DISEASE, etc.	NUMBER OF ROOMS	NUMBER OF ARTICLES
Tuberculosis ..	-	-
Other Causes ..	-	-

Room fumigation for diseases other than tuberculosis and smallpox is no longer recommended. Experience has shown that thorough cleansing with soap, water and disinfectant together with efficient ventilation of the rooms is adequate.

Infection, in the cases of diseases like scarlet fever and diphtheria is nearly always due to personal contact or to the infection of food and drink.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The following report was prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and is submitted to the Board of Health for their consideration and approval. The report covers the period from January 1, 1911, to December 31, 1911, and contains a summary of the work done during the year. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the work done, and the second of which contains a detailed statement of the work done in each of the various branches of the service.

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Health and Cleansing Department,
Town Hall,
WHITEFIELD.

June, 1968.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present this Annual Report on the environmental health services of the Whitefield Urban District.

Four houses were demolished in Victoria Lane during the year and the site now forms part of the adjoining factory yard. Some fifty dwellings now remain subject to demolition order procedure and it is intended to recommend these for action during 1968.

The number of applications for standard grants showed an increase from the previous year of 28 to 30. Work was completed in 28 cases. New legislation is pending for the review of grant procedure and it is hoped that this will result in an increase in applications, particularly from landlords.

A preliminary survey of the Urban District during the year revealed that approximately 280 private dwellings are without the standard amenities and with the present rate of progress these would take 10 years to eliminate. For families to be brought up without the basic facilities of baths, hot water and internal sanitation in 1968 is bad enough but to anticipate this problem lingering on until 1978 calls for more forceful action by central and local government. The present system of compulsory improvement areas is cumbersome and ineffectual and it is hoped that the new legislation previously referred to will eliminate these basic faults.

The Civic Amenities Act 1967 became law towards the latter part of the year, and this now gives local authorities increased powers to require the removal of illegally dumped rubbish and the tidying up of derelict sites. Powers have also been increased to deal with abandoned motor vehicles and 30 of these were removed during 1967.

A total of 4,989 animals were killed and inspected at the one licensed slaughterhouse in the district. This figure is a decrease from last year of some 4,000 animals, these being mainly sheep. Slaughtering was also affected by the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the North West of England and the restrictions on livestock movement imposed thereby.

Smoke Control Order No. 6. came into operation on the 1st July, 1967, Order No.7 on the 1st October, 1967, and Order No.8. was confirmed to come into operation on 1st July, 1968. The final Order No. 9 was surveyed

and ready for presentation to Council in December, 1967. The latter order will come into operation on 1st November, 1968, thus completing the Council's Smoke Control Programme.

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained with the exception of the month of December. Severe staff shortages, vehicle breakdowns due to the age of the vehicles, and the Christmas holidays resulted in a deviation from the normal regular schedules.

Many protests were received during the year demanding the closure of the Council's refuse disposal site at Springwaters Tip. Negotiations were put in hand with a view to disposing of the town's refuse in conjunction with an adjoining Authority or alternatively the provision of a pulverisation unit on the Springwaters Site.

I would like to take this opportunity to record my appreciation of the efforts of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee during the year under review, and also the support given to me by my staff and other Chief Officers.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Alla B. Lee', written over a horizontal line.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

SECTION D

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER:

The areas served by the former Irwell Valley Water Board and the Bacup Corporation Water Undertaking were transferred to the Bolton Corporation on the 1st April, 1963, under the Bolton Water (Amendment) Order 1963.

The source of supply is mainly from upland gathering grounds. The supply to Whitefield is taken from the Manchester Aqueduct through Hillock pumping station.

The Water Undertakers took 690 samples of raw water for bacteriological examination and 6 chemical analyses to determine the treatment necessary before going into the public supply.

One thousand four hundred and eighty-two bacteriological and partial chemical samples and 9 chemical analyses were taken by the water undertakers from water going into the public supply. Results showed that the filtered and treated water was of a satisfactory quality. B. Coli being absent in 98.31% of the potable water samples tested. All water is treated before passing into supply.

In 1967, an additional 133 yards of 2", 141 yards of 3", and 104 yards of 4" diameter water main were laid to new houses; 184 yards of 2", 163 yards of 3" and 87 yards of 4" diameter water main to existing houses.

Grant for Improved Supply:

Under the provisions of the Housing Act 1964 a local authority may give a discretionary grant towards the cost of providing a separate supply of water from the water main in a case where no separate supply exists and the supply is a poor one.

The Council have agreed to the payment of a grant for domestic premises equal to the cost of that part of the work carried out by the Water Undertakers subject to a maximum of £20. 0. 0.

DRAINS AND SEWERAGE:

Work was completed on the connecting sewer and pumping station to take over from the small disposal works at Park Lane. Approval was also given during the year to transform the old main works at Moss Lane into a sports-field.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Urban District at the end of the year.

1.	Number of pail closets	5
2.	Number of waste water closets	45
3.	Number of fresh water closets	7704
4.	Number of privy middens	-
5.	Number of movable dust bins	8300

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION:

This report deals with the period of the financial year ending 31st March, 1968.

The number of men engaged in refuse and salvage collection, and the vehicles utilised are as follows.

- 1 S.&.D. Pakamatic with driver and 5 loaders.
- 1 S.&.D. Fore and Aft with driver and 5 loaders.
- 1 Karrier Fore and Aft with driver and 2 loaders.
- 1 Karrier Bantam Side Loader with driver and 1 loader.

Following the virtual completion of the Hillock Estate in early 1968, the refuse collection facilities were increased by the addition of one extra vehicle and one extra driver. Remaining crews were re-allocated accordingly, resulting in smaller gangs manning each vehicle. Prior to this reorganisation difficulties were experienced in maintaining a weekly service of refuse collection and the ancillary services, such as salvage collection, delivery of replacement dustbins and the collection of reject household furniture etc., were delayed.

The acquisition of the Karrier Fore & Aft vehicle, purchased second hand, was a stop gap measure to cover the period until the new S.&.D. Pakamatic vehicle ordered in March was delivered. Existing vehicles, with the exception of the S.&.D. Pakamatic, are far too limited in capacity to be able to cope efficiently with the tremendous bulk of refuse to be cleared each week. The virtual completion of the clean air programme, resulting in many households changing from open grates to gas and electric heating, together with the erection of 1,500 centrally heated houses on the overspill estate, coupled with the generally rising bulk of refuse and its fall in density, poses the cleansing department an evergrowing problem.

Although a regular weekly collection of refuse was maintained apart from a period to and after Christmas, this was only achieved with difficulty. Recruits are available for the task of refuse collection, but unfortunately their average stay is short and their performance poor. The present fixed weekly bonus payments in a growing town are not logical and the time is nigh when a complete reappraisal of the department is called for, combined it is hoped with the adoption of a paper sack collection system.

REFUSE DISPOSAL:

Refuse disposal is now carried out with the aid of an International B100 Drott and a Weatherill Loading Shovel. Two machines for an authority of 20,000 is somewhat exceptional, but in this instance reflects the Council's decision to maintain the tip in A1 condition.

This year, as in previous years, complaints were received of fly infestation in properties adjacent to the tip site. Investigations revealed that the fly population of some dwellings was above average but follow-up visits to the tip, revealed a complete absence of flies and no visible signs of crude refuse. Complaints were not registered until the end of August, so that plans to trace the exact source of the flies was not possible before the advent of cooler weather.

In the event of the tip being proved to be the source of flies the Council undertook during the year to consider the possibilities of pulverising the refuse before tipping, or sending the refuse to treatment plants in adjoining areas.

SALVAGE:

Revenue from the sale of Residuals

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper	257	11	2	0	2,060.	12.	0.
Scrap Metal & Rags	-	14	0	0	9.	16.	0.
					<u>2,070.</u>	<u>8.</u>	<u>0.</u>

Total salvage income is down by approximately £300 on the previous year due mainly to a decrease in the amount of recoverable material collected. Despite this, however, the salvage returns for an authority of this size are good.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Details of the inspection work carried out during 1967 are shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX.
INSPECTIONS MADE DURING
THE YEAR

Housing - No. of houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects - 160

No. of Inspections made for the purpose 354

Meat and Food Inspections:-

Food Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Restaurant Kitchens, Cafes, Licensed Premises, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Other Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194

Infectious Disease and Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1019
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2222
Public Cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	591
Drains and Sewers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	632
Slaughterhouse & Knacker's Yard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344
Petroleum Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Standard Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186

In Table X are particulars of Notices served and complied with.

TABLE X

NOTICES	Served	Complied With
Formal Notices	5	3
Informal Notices ..	67	43

Clean Air Act.

Smoke Control Orders Nos. 6 and 7 came into operation on the 1st July and 1st October, 1967, respectively, and Order No. 8 was confirmed by the Ministry in December, 1967 to come into operation on the 1st July, 1968. Preliminary investigations were also carried out on Order No. 9. during the year.

The department continues to record the daily concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide and the graph compiled from the readings shows a continued decline over the past few years. The figures are sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, for inclusion in national statistics.

RODENT CONTROL:

Considerable work was done during the year. The Council continue to give a free service for private dwelling houses. Business premises are treated by request and a charge is made.

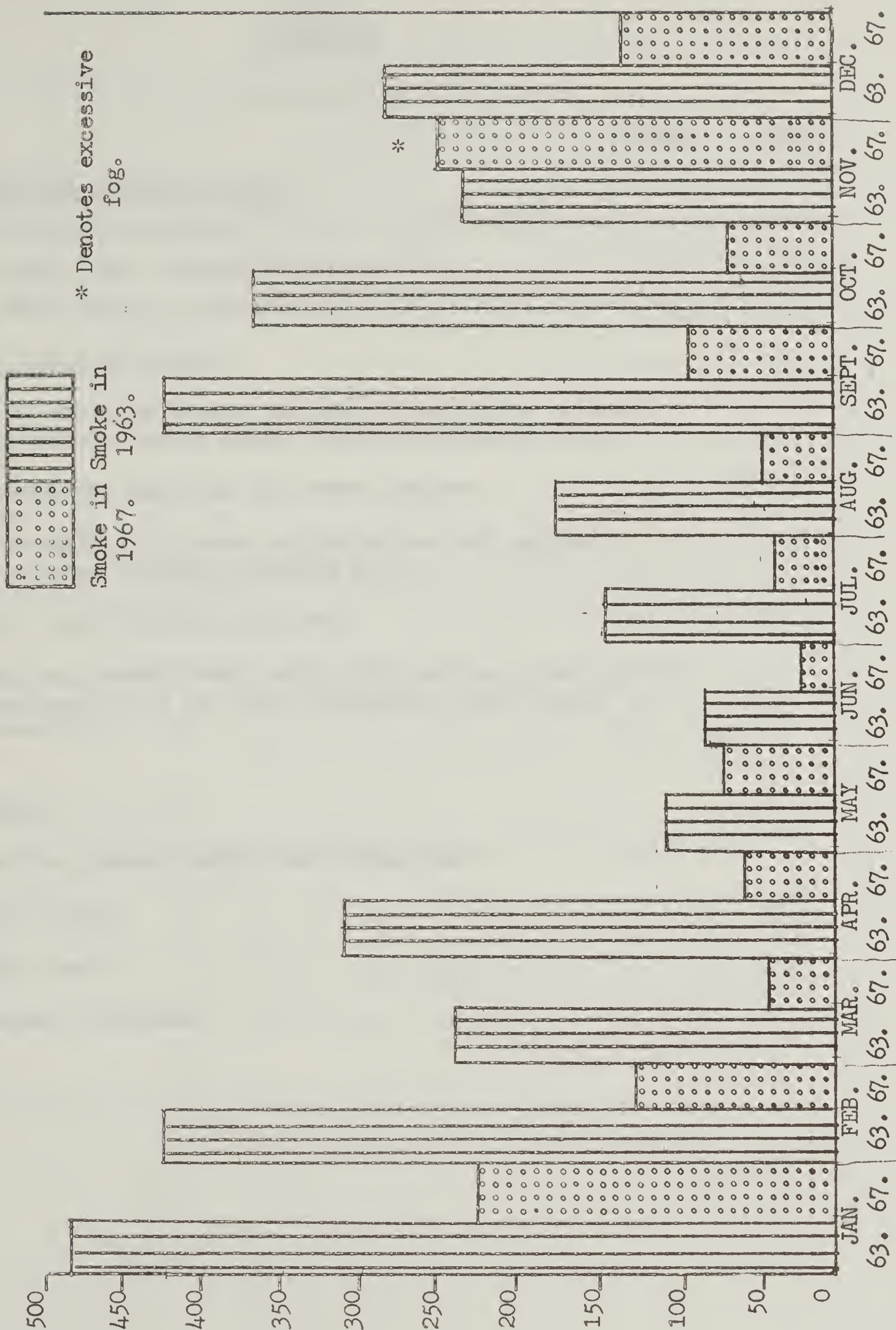
During the year a total of 296 visits and 662 revisits were made to various premises within the district.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIAL ACT, 1951.

There are no premises in the area used for the manufacture of rag flock or other filling materials, but one is registered for the use of the filling materials.

EFFECTS OF SMOKE CONTROL FROM 1963 to 1967

AVERAGE MONTHLY SMOKE 1963 - 272 MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE.
 AVERAGE MONTHLY SMOKE 1967 - 94 MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE.



HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Persons Displaced</u>
Houses demolished or closed during year: Housing Act, 1957		
Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	4	5
Local Authority owned houses demolished (M.O.H. Certificate)	NIL	NIL
Unfit Houses Closed: Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 17(3), 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	11	30

REPAIRS DURING YEAR:

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Number of houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts ..	19
Houses in which defects were remedied under the Public Health Acts after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	9
(b) By local authority in default of owner	NIL
Houses in which defects were remedied under the Housing Act, 1957 (Sections 9 & 16) after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	NIL
(b) By local authority in default of owner	NIL

Housing Repairs and Rents Acts 1954:

Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)	NIL
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UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT 1957):

Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation	NIL
Number of separate dwellings contained in above	NIL
Number of houses licensed for temporary accommodation ..	NIL

TABLE XI

HOUSING ACTS - DEVELOPMENT GRANTS ETC

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT 1959 "STANDARD GRANTS"								No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Applications submitted to local authority	..	..	..					30
Applications approved by local authority	..	..	..					30
Work completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28

RENT ACT 1957:

No applications were made for a Certificate of Disrepair during the year.

HOUSING CONDITIONS - GENERAL:

The standard of housing is generally good, consisting mainly of modern semi-detached property.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW COUNCIL HOUSES:

At the end of the year there were 205 applicants for Council Houses, and maisonettes.

SECTION F

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF
FOOD

MILK:

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1958 made it a statutory requirement to sell only milk which is specially designated (such as tuberculin tested, pasteurised and sterilised) and this must be sold only in bottles properly marked to show the designation.

The supervision of milk production on farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The local authority may take samples of milk after it leaves the farm. They are also responsible for the prevention of the infection of milk and action necessary should this arise.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOOD:

Frequent inspections are made at retailers shops (including butchers' shops) where foodstuffs are stored, exposed for sale, or in course of preparation for sale.

There is one private slaughterhouse in existence. Details of slaughtering are given in Table XII.

TABLE XII

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN
THE DISTRICT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs
Number killed	1624	923	71	2371
Number inspected	1624	923	71	2371
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	9	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	522	374	6	290
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	32.1%	41.5%	9.8%	12.3%
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis				
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	9	2	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	2	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE XIIa

DISEASE CLASSIFICATION	Entire Carcase	Part Carcase	Head	Lungs	Heart	Diaphragm	Liver	Part Liver	Spleen	Kidneys	Stomach	Intestines	Udder	Tail	Weight of Meat lbs.	Weight of Offal lbs.
<u>Cattle</u> (2547 inspected)																
Tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Tuberculosis .	9	16	43	152	36	17	289	437	25	18	6	6	6	20	5820	8016
<u>Calves</u> (71 inspected)																
Tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Tuberculosis .	1	2	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	83	16
<u>Sheep</u> (2371 inspected)																
Tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Tuberculosis .	1	2	2	13	2	-	110	162	1	1	-	-	1	-	44	221

	<u>Weight of Meat</u> lbs.	<u>Weight of Offal</u> lbs.
Weights condemned Tuberculosis	-	-
Weights condemned other than Tuberculosis	5947	8253
	<u>5947</u>	<u>8253</u>

CYSTICERCOSIS:

There were eleven cases during the year, all of which were sent for refrigeration for the specified period.

KNACKER'S YARD:

There is one Knacker's Yard in the district, in which the carcasses of cattle, sheep and pigs are dealt with in a satisfactory manner.

Frequent inspections of these premises were made, and the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT:

Three slaughterman's licences were granted in accordance with the above Act.

FOOD CONDEMNED:

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption in 1967 and dealt with as directed by statute.

	lbs.	ozs.
Cooked Ham	264	0
Pork Luncheon Meat	17	0
Tongue	20	0
Corned Beef	16	0
Stewed Steak	6	0
Pork Shoulder	96	0
Tinned Grapefruit	38	0
Frozen Foodstuffs	20	0
Fresh Meat	5947	0
Offal	8253	0
	<hr/>	
	14677 lbs.	0 ozs.
	<hr/>	
	<hr/>	

FOOD POISONING:

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year.

FOOD PREMISES - FOOD HYGIENE:

Three hundred and eleven inspections were made of food premises. In addition to verbal notices given at the time of visit twenty-two written notices were sent dealing with contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The standard maintained in the majority of cases is very satisfactory.

The following table gives a summary of the types of food premises in the district:-

TABLE XIII
TYPE OF BUSINESS

	<u>Number</u>
Grocers and general provision dealers	38
Greengrocers: Fruiterers; Fishmongers	17
Butchers Shops	14
Bakers and Confectioners	12
Fried Fish Shops	9
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, etc. ..	19
Canteens, restaurants, cafes and similar catering establishments	13
Public Houses	16
	<hr/>
	138
	<hr/>

ADULTERATION AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD:

The Food and Drugs Authority for this district is the Lancashire County Council.

I am indebted to Dr. S.C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following summary of work carried out in this district.

A total of 77 samples was obtained, consisting of 37 samples of milk (4 of which were samples of Channel Island Milk) and 40 others comprising:-

1 Gravy Browning	1 Bread
1 Self Raising Flour	1 Sausage
1 Flour Confectionery	1 Baking Powder
1 Dried Vegetables	1 Black Pepper
2 Meat & Vegetables, Canned	1 Lard
1 Cocoa	1 Fresh Potatoes
1 Cooking Fat	1 Peas
1 Margarine	1 Ice Cream
1 Fish Paste	1 Ice Lollies
1 Skimmed Milk Powder	1 Tomato Paste
(Low Fat) Canned	1 Meat Balls in Tomato Sauce, Canned
1 Sauce	1 Honey
1 Custard Powder	1 Jam

1 Dried Fruit (Pears)
1 Edible Cake Decorations
1 Stuffed Olives
2 Salad Cream
1 Salt
1 Mineral Water

1 Beef Sausage
1 Pork Sausage
1 Colouring Material
1 Saccharin Tablets
1 Glucose Tablets
2 Butter

I give below details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Informal Milk	Inner surface of bottle was marked with a thin film of green algae (approximately 10 square inches) together with a few fragments in the milk itself. The milk was otherwise genuine and was correctly pasteurised. The algae film appeared dead and the bottle was otherwise clean,	Dairy cautioned and complainant informed.
Peas, (Opened can)	Contained one dead weevil approximately 11 millimetres long and weighing 0.10 gramme of the family CURCULIONIDAE. This was not a "Pea weevil".	Packers cautioned and complainant informed.
Custard Powder	Contained 0.3% of salt without declaration in list of ingredients.	No action taken.
Dried Fruit (Pears)	Label claimed the presence of vitamins and minerals without specifying the particular substances and the minimum quantities per ounce of food.	Packer communicated with and advised to have regard to the minimum daily requirements when amending their labels.
Mineral Water	Contained a mat of living mould of penicillium species which appeared to have formed on the surface of the drink, possibly due to imperfect closure of the bottle.	Manufacturer communicated with and complainant informed.
Sausage	Contained a bent piece of iron wire 6 centimetres long, weighing 0.42 gramme, was associated with the broken skinless sausage submitted. There was no iron staining or any indication by which the time of entry of the wire into the sausage could be assessed.	Complainant informed manufacturers and vendors interviewed and cautioned.

TABLE XIV

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale shops warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
(a) No. of registered premises at end of year	23	88	3	15	2
(b) No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year	9	25	1	11	1
(c) No. of exemptions current at end of year	None	None	None	None	None
Space(s.5(2))	None	None	None	None	None
Temperature(s.6)	None	None	None	None	None
Sanitary convenience (s.9)	None	None	None	None	None
Washing Facilities (s.10)	None	None	None	None	None
(d) No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises				-	136
(e) Details of prosecutions during the year.					None

Number of persons employed

Offices	97	
Retail Shops	235	
Wholesale shops, warehouses	24	
Catering establishments, canteens	102	
Fuel storage depots	14	
	<hr/>	
	472	
	<hr/>	
		194 males
		278 females

No. of contraventions found during the year was 79.

Cleanliness:

8 premises required the cleaning or redecoration of some part of the premises.

Overcrowding:

No instance of overcrowding was found.

Temperature:

At 9 premises the provision of a thermometer was required and at 5 premises which had no means of heating whatever, the provision of heating has been requested.

Ventilation:

The provision of ventilation was required in 5 workrooms.

Lighting:

4 cases of inadequate lighting in workrooms.

Sanitary Conveniences:

At one shop there was no sanitary accommodation: at 5 premises the sanitary conveniences required cleaning or redecorating; 3 conveniences required ventilation and 2 were inadequately lighted.

Washing Facilities:

In 3 cases there was no hot water supply to existing wash-hand basins. The provision of soap or towels was also required in 3 instances. There were insufficient washing facilities at 2 premises.

Drinking Water:

This was available at all the premises inspected.

Floors, Passages and Stairs:

Handrails were required to 2 staircases and repairs required to 3 staircases and 4 floors found to be in a dangerous condition.

First Aid:

12 premises required either the provision of a first aid box or the adaptation of the existing box to comply with the quantities of requisites and appliances as required by the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises First Aid Order, 1964.

The Information for Employees Regulations, 1965:

At 9 premises there was not displayed an Abstract of the Act, O.S.R.9 or booklet O.S.R.9B.

Re-visits will be made to all these premises to secure compliance with the Act and Regulations.

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH

IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1967 FOR THE

URBAN DISTRICT OF WHITEFIELD
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	10	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	53	38	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	63	41	6	-

	<u>Pages</u>
SECTION A. Statistics and Social Conditions	4-6
SECTION B. General provision of Health Services	7-9
SECTION C. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases	10-14
SECTION D. Environmental Circumstances	18-22
SECTION E. Housing	23-25
SECTION F. Inspection and Supervision of Food Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	26-31 32-33

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	<u>Pages</u>		<u>Pages</u>
Births	4	Meat Inspection	26-29
Clean Air Act	22 & 22a	Milk	26
Deaths	5	Neo-Natal mortality	8
Deaths - principal causes.	9	Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	32-33
Disinfection	14	Population	4
Drains and Sewerage	18	Public Health Inspector's letter	16-17
Dust bins	20	Public Health Inspections	21
Factories - prescribed particulars	34-35	Rag Flock	22
Food and Drugs Sampling	30-31	Refuse Collection	19
Food condemned	29	Refuse Disposal	20
Food poisoning	29	Rodent Control	22
Food premises	29-30	Sanitary Accommodation	19
Health Committee	1	Salvage	20
Health Services	7	Slaughterhouse	26
Housing	23-25	Staff	1
Immunisation	10	Tuberculosis	13-14
Infants - cause of death	6	Vaccination	11
Infant Mortality	8	Vital Statistics	4-8
Infectious Diseases	10-14	Water Supplies	18
Knacker's Yard	29		
Maternal Mortality	8		

